NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

FROM OUR EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON, JULY 27, 1848.

There is not much news of importance from France. M. MARRAST has been elected President occasioned by the appointment of M. MARIE to the Bank of France has agreed to loan the Government on the shores of the Dardanelles. terially improved since the beginning of the month.

palities of the Danube.

sonal imprudence." There are conflicting statements with respect to the outbreak in the Basque provinces : one account represents the Montemolinists as having obtained several advantages, another that they have been entirely routed. From and of Portugal, nothing.

In Italy the cause of freedom advances slowly. The whole effort seems to be thrown upon CHARLES ALBERT and the Piedmontese. The other Italian States do little or nothing in the contest. The people of Lombardy appear to be satisfied with what they have done. The Venitians do not do much more than talk with the enemy at their gates. The Pour temporizes : he will neither fight nor let it alone. The despot of Naples is more Austrian than Italian; and the minor principalities are rather wondering who is to be their master, than exerting themselves that they may have no master at all. Still we have all hope in Italian independence, and all faith in CHARLES ALBERT as its champion. And, should the worst come to the worst, there is France in the background pledged never again to suffer the iron yoke of Austria to rest upon the fair fields of Lombardy. As items of news we may mention that the army of CHARLES ALBERT was on the move towards Mantua, and that an engagement between him and the Austrians might be expected almost daily. The Piedmontese army consists of 30,000 men. At Rome an explosion is expected, the Pope having expressed a desire to recall his troops. The Roman Legislature and the national troops threaten to depose the Pope from his temporal power should he persist. We have always felt creat doubts as to the permanent agreement of the spiritual and temporal duties of his Holiness. The authority of the Roman pontiff has always been so mystic and so vague, composed of such a delicate tis sue of opinion and tradition, that the union of it with any other political power than that of a paternal autocrat seems scarcely possible. We confess that we commiserate Pope Pius. He originated the great liberal movement of the day, and we would wish him to escape its penalties. Italy, struggling for her independence, demands the arms and energies of all her sons. The Romans must join in the war of liberation or be sacerdotalized into neutral and powerless beings. "Do not speak of war," exclaims Pres, "I am a prince of peace, and my power in Europe depends upon my being so." The Romans respect and love P10 Nono; they admire his purity credit for being bold, unscrupulous rebels, and we think so and zeal ; but cannot consent to adopt the policy which would forbid them to be an Italian nation in order to keep up the ghost of a Roman pontificate.

From Naples we learn that the King, enraged at the Sicilians having chosen a sovereign for themselves, is making preparations to invade Sicily with an army of 30,000 men. All the steam-frigates and gun-boats have been pressed into the service of transporting these troops, who were to be landed at Syracuse. It is, however, supposed that the tyrant of Naples is attempting more than he can perform, and that the Sicilians have really very little to fear. There is still work to be done nearer home than Sicily ; for, although the insurrection in Calabria appears to be nearly subdued, the royal troops have been rather roughly handled at Lecco and Salerno, and a reinforcement of troops and artillery has been sent from Naples.

Yery late news represents that the Austrians have crossed

CHARLES ALBERT to detach some of his forces from before that place. Other accounts say that the Austrians have precipitately retreated again across the Po, alarmed at the appearance of 9,000 Piedmontese. It is further stated that a victory had been obtained over the Austrians near Mantua. Perhaps to-morrow's news may settle the question.

France. M. Marrast has been elected President of the National Assembly, to supply the vacanty of the National Assembly, to supply the vacanty occasioned by the appointment of M. Marra to the occasioned by the appointment of M. Marra to the Ministry of Justice: his election appears to have given satisfaction to all parties. The little we her from France leads to the conclusion that confidence from France leads to the conclusion tha Ministry of Justice: his election appears to have given satisfaction to all parties. The little we her sult has been produced by very opposite causes. In this from France leads to the conclusion that confidence is reviving, and it is said that the silk trade at Lyon has experienced an improvement; many of the manufacturers in other provinces have resumed operations, and rather large orders for goods have at rivid in Paris. What is better than all is, that the number of unemployed workmen in Paris is rapid by diminishing. A week ago it was about 117,000 now, with the number who have voluntarily gorn into the country, the 11,000 employed by the Government of the public works, and the men in prison, there are not left work than \$60,000 unemployed men in Paris. It is expected. the public works, and the men in prison, does are the public works, and the men in prison, does are the following the dupless of ins Cossac notes nearer and hearer and hearer than 60,000 unemployed men in Paris. It is expected to 40,000 the state of the control of the cholera is raging violently both at St. hand, the rebels cannot muster even an equal number of arm that during the next fortnight they will be reduced to 40,000 Petersburgh and Moscow. On the 8th there were 4,643 ficiency, not only in military leaders and in mutual confidence then there will be some chance for tranquillity. General Cathen the stant intervence and 574
then there will be some chance for tranquillity. General Cathen the stant intervence and 574
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then there will be some chance for tranquillity. General Cathen the stant intervence and 574
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the stant intervence There are yet many arrests out against suspected individuals, At Moscow, from the 20th to 26th June, there were 2,007 and the press continues of too incendiary a cast. It is un- cases of cholers, and 975 deaths. The disorder rages princiderstood that the British Minister at Paris is quite sa- pally among the lower orders. More than 20,000 of the intisfied with the intentions of the French Government to- habitants had fied to the mountains. The cholera was prevawards Italy. The French funds are rising again. The lent at Bucharest and Constantinople, and in Asia Minor, and

150,000,000 francs. The consideration of the new constitu- Ireland is destined to be the destroyer of England's peace. tion is rapidly progressing in the bureaus, three of which have We spoke in our last of distant rumblings in the political atcompleted their labors. M. DE LAMARTINE has made a very mosphere, but hoped that the storm would disperse in sound. excellent speech upon the affairs of Italy, and appears to be rapidly regaining his place in the confidence of the people. It is very lamentable that assessinations continue to be frequent in corpiu act, and a bitt for that purpose was introduced by the stores of Paris; but the condition of France has most ma- Lord Joan Russell on Saturday last, read three times, and sent to the House of Lords before the Commons adjourned. Germany is still in the agony of political travail. Almost So pressing was judged the necessity for the nation, in the countless and very conflicting party cries may be heard be- words of Blackstone, "to part with a portion of its liberty tween the Rhine and the Danube. There is the hostility of to secure its own permanent welfare," that out of a House of races, the yearnings for nationality, the struggling for inde- 279 members only 8 voted against the measure, 7 being Irish pendence. There are the Czar and the Maygar, the Tueton members, and the eighth FEARGUS O'CONNOR, the member

and the Scandinavian. Bohemia would be free. Hungary for Nottingham. Sir Robert Perl expressed his assent and is aiming at, perhaps has accomplished, her independence. approval of the measure, and Mr. D'ISBARLI and Messrs. Os-The champions of Pansclavism are not idle. Even in Poland BORNE and HUNE tendered the support of their respective the idea of one mighty Sclave empire, with Russia at its head, parties. It is probable that the object of the leaders in this finds advocates who would prefer it to even their own revival Irish business is not so much the repeal of the Union as a as a separate nation. In the mean while, the Regent of Ger- species of agrarian communism, and, for the means of producmany, the Archduke John, has received from the Diet the ing it, a sanguinary revolt and the establishment of a repubpowers with which the members had been invested by their lic. You will see the details of the proceedings which led to respective Governments; he has thus become the depositary of this vigorous action on the part of Government in the newsall political power, at least of all that the people, through their papers. The bill is not aimed against opinions openly and political representatives, could confer upon him. It remains legitimately discussed, but against acts of violence or tapine, to be preved whether that power will prove barren or produc- whether secretly or openly planned. It is not against retive in his hands. Will Prussia consent to be made less than pealers or repeal that its provisions are framed, or will be put "every inch a king?" Hanover has said she will not. Ba- in force, but against rebels plotting anarchy, plunder, and devaria will not yield much. There are rumors that Bavaria solation. We are happy to state that the vigor of the Govnow recognises the propriety of her alliance with Prussia as ernment has apparently paralyzed the insurgents, and that the one of the strongest links in the Germanic Union. This almoral force principle is rapidly gaining ground. The Catholiance between Prussia and Bavaria would prevent Austria lic clergy are, with very few exceptions, active in the enforcfrom retransferring the central point of the empire to Vienna. ing order and deprecating violence. The present position of The Congress at Frankfort have decided that the absolute in- Ireland is undoubtedly a very serious one, but we are far from dependence of each individual State of Germany is to remain thinking that any real danger threatens the stability of the intact, at least so far as it is not affected by the rights grant- Irish government. There may be partial insurrections and ed, for general purposes, to the Central Government. Of excesses, but we think nothing very serious. Government course, all laws and ordinances of the individual States which have a powerful force in Ireland, not less, including the armare in opposition to the constitution or the laws of the empire ed police, than 45,000 men, which could be increased to any will be declared invalid. The projet of a constitution for the necessary extent in a very few hours. Another evil, of a empire invests the General Government with precisely the scarcely less serious nature than civil war, threatens Ireland; same powers as your constitution confers upon your General that is, the failure of the potato crop. In Leinster and Con-Government, and in very much the same words. In addition naught the crop is still promising, but in the south of Munmay be enumerated—the exclusive right of constructing or of ster, where the season is most advanced, there is a very diflicensing railways and telegraphs; of inspecting rivers and ferent appearance. What a dreadful sequel to a rebellion canals, and of regulating the tolls to be paid thereon; and of would be another failure of this crop. In England the potato organizing a general and uniform banking system. The Ber- disease has rapidly progressed during the past week. News lin Constituent Assembly is busied with forming a constitution of the most distressing kind respecting it has been received for Prussia. Conservative clubs are organizing in many parts from Hampshire, Sussex, Surry, Kent, Herts, Bedfordshire, of that kingdom, and there appears to be a good deal of dis- Berks, Gloucester, Cambridgeshire, Herefordshire, Notts, satisfaction respecting the revolution and its effects. The ap- Lancashire, Durham, and Yorkshire. From several parts of pointment of M. CAMPHAUSEN to the presidency of the Arch- Scotland similar accounts have been received; and in Wales duke Joux's cabinet has caused the Prussian funds to rise the disease is making rapid strides. There is also considerable alarm respecting a disease among the sheep, resembling The armistice with Denmark does not yet seem fully set- the small pox, which has been introduced by some infected tled. The business is to be referred to the Regent of the em- Spanish sheep, and which has made great havoc in some parts pire : but it is said that, if he will not ratify it, Prussia will of England. There is, however, every prospect of an abundo so on her own responsibility. There has been an insurrec- dant grain barvest, and much will be cut during the next to seize them at every point. ing between the two races of inhabitants in Hungary. The ed in price in consequence of the potato failure, and the mar-Emperor of Austria is again reported to be in very bad health. kets will now be what are called weather markets, and de-Many arrests of persons charged with being republicans have pend almost entirely upon the state of the weather as affecttaken place at Vienna. The entry of the Russian troops ing the harvest. The money market is in a healthy state, into Moldavia has ceased to create any alarm as to the designs and it is the great regulator of other markets. The prices of of the Emperor, it appearing that the intervention both of stocks have been a good deal affected by the Irish news, but ed the Confederation, seems broken and scouted. Russia and Turkey is guarantied by treaties, in case of any the general opinion is that they will soon recover. There attempt to overthrow the existing Governments in the princi- have been apprehensions of disturbances at Manchester and Liverpool, and encampments of the military have been form-From Spain the only news of importance is the miscarriage ed near both these places. Another encampment will be estaof the Queen, in consequence of what is called "some per- blished in Yorkshire, and a fourth on the south or western coast of England. Ministers are taking every precaution to meet and put down the first symptoms of insubordination,

should any occur. There is little new in the theatrical world, excepting the splendid reception of her Majesty at Covent Garden to witness the performance of MEYERBEER's Opera of "Les Huguenote," in which Madames Viardot, Garcia, Alboni, and Castellan, and MM. Tamburini, Marino, and Mario sung most delightfully. The scenery, &c. is said to have been the most magnificent ever witnessed in London. Her Majesty went in

The only novelty in the literary world is a new novel by Mrs. TROLLOPE, called "The Kellys and the O'Kellys," which is spoken very well of, and the completion of THACKE-RAY'S " Vanity Fair." The Examiner calls this book " one given to the world."

JULY 28 .- Many rumors in circulation respecting Ireland, out the last news is that all was quiet in Dublin. The clubs have been suppressed by proclamation. You will have later news from Liverpool than I can give you. Gen. Ochinor has left Paris to resume the command of the army of the Alps. No news from Italy. The Emperor of Austria will, t is said, return to Vienna previous to the Archduke Joun's leaving that capital for Frankfort. Rather stormy debates in the Chamber at Paris. Consols left off in London last night

A VIEW OF THE CONDITION OF IRELAND.

FROM THE LONDON CHRONICLE OF JULY 28. It seems tolerably certain that we are on the eve of an insurrection, whether it has actually exploded or not. Relucant as we are to say any thing inculpatory of the Govern-ment at such a time, we cannot but express our surprise that Lord Clarendon should have allowed the leaders of the movement to leave Dublin, knowing as he must have known that the announcement of Lord John Russeli's measure would be the signal to the crisis. If he could not have arrested them give a good account of themselves, and will not so readily legally, he should have exceeded his legal powers to do so, yield to these brawlers, as we really believe they will turn ou legally, he should have exceeded his legal powers to do so, and asked for an indemnity. However, that is past now, and they are at liberty to fight. We have always given them still. Indeed, should they chose it, they could not retreat now. Their maddened followers would keep them by force at their head, and we understand that they have fully compromised themselves with Government by their proceedings of the last ew days; so we cannot avoid the conclusion that the conflict is impending, and certainly never will the Government of this country engage in one with a clearer conscience of right, or a more unanimous concurrence of all loyal and thinking men.

It is remarkable that, notwithstanding the vast amount of reserve disloyalty which exists in Large design and the concurrence of artificial to the concurrence of the Government of the concurrence of all loyal and thinking men.

A camp has been formed in the Phenix Park, Dubling Several additional regiments, with an effective force of artificial concurrence of artificial concurrence of artificial concurrence of the concurrence o impending, and certainly never will the Government

g men. It is remarkable that, notwithstanding the vast amount of

widely diffused than might have been expected.

The west and north are comparatively free from the contagion, though for very different reasons. The accounts which we receive from Kerry, Clare, and nearly the whole of Connaught, are favorable as regards present tranquillity, and the

the Po, and that 7,000 Austrian troops have entered Ferrara. Influence of their clergy, which is at present exerted to prevent would be directed towards of extreme distress. The organization of the clubs has in very few instances been established to the west of the Shannon; nor have we heard, except in Galway, of any preparation being made for insurrection; certainly no alarm is felt among the gentry. Ulster is safe. The demonstration of loyalty and of physical force made by the Orangemen on the 12th of July has precluded the probability of any general outbreak in that province. We do not expect even partial rising there. In the northern and midland counties of Leinster the case

It is probable that barricades may be tried in Cork, Water-ford, and Limerick, but we believe that the naval and milita-

ry forces which command these towns are such as to put a lengthened resistance out of the question.

The insurrection will then resolve itself into a guerrilla warfare; and in that case, we fear that a great injury may be done to life and property. But even this cannot last long. The season of the year is against them. Every one who is familiar with the aspect of rural districts in Ireland, knows that in July there is hardly any corn left in the country. There are no potatoes this year; and we have no doubt that a long notice which we have had of what is now coming, has allowed a large proportion of the farmers to take measures for getting their stock in places of safety. A very short time, accordingty, will suffice to starve the rebels out of the measures. their stock in places of safety. A very short time, according their stock in places of safety. A very short time, according their stock in places of starve the rebels out of the mountain fast-nesses, in which they will take refuge, and with which indeed, if it be necessary to pursue them, the constabulary are as well acquainted as themselves. If the improbable continuation of an extensive and prolonged rebellion arise, all other gency of an extensive and prolonged rebellion arise, all orher considerations must be sacrificed to the preservation of life and property in Ireland, and of the integrity of the empire; but, as we firmly believe that the regulars and constabulary will put down the rising at once, we cannot agree with those who advocate making the affair a civil war of religion by arming the Orangemen of the north. Such a course would lay the foundation of future evils analogous to those of which the present crisis is the natural result and complement.

The Lord Lieutenant has issued a proclamation suppress-

EXCITEMENT IN LIVERPOOL.

The European Times says: "During the past week Liverpool has been in a state of great excitement, consequent up-on the present aspect of political affairs in Ireland and the nu-merous body of repealers and confederates who reside here. Their designs have caused the local authorities to set about preparing for any outbreak, should such be attempted. Dur-ing the week the Mayor and magistrates have been actively engaged in swearing in special constables, and this body now numbers 20,000. The authorities are increasing the police force, which is to number 3,300. The men, in addition to heir usual duties, have been drilled to the use of the cutlass their usual duties, have been drilled to the use of the cultass and firelock, on the principle of the Irish constabulary. The military force has been greatly augmented.

"On Friday evening a company of the Royal Horse Artille-ry, with their guns, arrived at Monk's Ferry by railway, and

at 3 o'clock on Sunday morning were conveyed over to Liver-bool. Besides these, are the 9th Foot, two companies of the 81st, an entire battalion of the 6th Rifles, and a squadron of the 4th Dragoon Guards. The 89th also arrived, but has

"The troops are located in various parts of the town, and car at any point on the shortest notice. The proceedings of affected have been such that a petition has Parliament, signed by the Earl of Sexton, the Mayor, and great number of the respectable merchants and inhabitants of the town, praying that the provisions of the new Irish habeas corpus suspension bill may be applied to Liverpool; but this is a matter upon which the Government have not yet decided."

CONTEMPLATED ARRESTS IN LIVERPOOL. The magistrates of this town, it is said, have determined to arrest the leaders of the Liverpool demagogues. Dr. Rey-nolds, anticipating this course, has fled to Birmingham, to which town an officer has been dispatched with a warrant for

Our latest accounts from Ireland state that arrests for trainng and drilling had taken place at Drogheda; that it was rumored that Smith O'Erien had been captured, and that the police had made a search for arms in forty-three houses at the me instant of time.
Stamps were refused on Thursday for the Felon and the

Nation, which therefore could not appear yesterday, inasmuch as they were not to be transmitted through the Post Office, and if dispatched otherwise to the provinces, the police were

for the arrest of the insurgent leaders. The names are mentioned, including Mr. Meagher, Mr. J. Dillon, Mr. man, jr., Mr. Doheny, Mr. Darcy, Magee, &c. Mr. Devin Reilly has returned to the north. Mr. Lalor has gone to the Reilly has returned to the north. Leinster border, Mr. Magee is also breathing country air, and the whole "literary phalanx," as Mr. S. O'Brien once term-

PREVENTIVE MEASURES

European Times of the 29th says : "The state of Ireland has been the absorbing theme of week. The confederates, in all the fury of despair, now en tirely throw off the mask and declare their unequivocal purpose, first to kill and capture the 40,000 troops stationed in Ireland, and then establish a red republic. The events of the last ten days have opened the eyes of every genuine order and real liberty, and, all disguise being cast aside, the only question is in what mode to crush the foul rebellion which has almost broken out.

After the announcement given in our last number of the in-tention of Lord John Russell to propose a suspension of the habeas corpus act, as respects Ireland, our readers will be prepared for the most vigorous measures. Accordingly, on Sat-urday, the 22d instant, his lordship, in a clear, unanswerable speech, which was only interrupted by the approving shou of almost every member in the House of Commons, move great state, and was received most enthusiastically. She appeared, it is said, much less robust than usual. land, for the time being, is empowered to apprehend and de-tain until the 1st of March, 1849, such persons as he shall suspect against the Queen and Government. One of our Lonthich is spoken very well of, and the completion of THACKE-Ax's "Vanity Fair." The Examiner calls this book "one one of the most exciting ever witnessed; the quiet, the most original works of real genius that has of late been resolute tone of Lord John Russell, who spoke in his best style, was not more admirable than the timely and judiciou observations of Sir Robert Peel, who cordially supported the minister; nor could any better proof be given of the practical character of our English institutions, than the universal approbation which cheered every sentence of the minister of the Crown, while, when Mr. Feargus O'Connor spoke, almost every member rose and quitted the House.

The bill was passed through every stage on Saturday, and was carried to the other House on Monday. There the rules of order were suspended, and the bill passed the Lords at that sitting, and received the Royal assent on Tuesday.

sitting, and received the Royal assent on Tuesday.

News of this demonstration of the Government created an extraordinary sensation in Ireland, and at the moment the bill was actually in progress through the Commons, the Felon and other journals of Dublin were vomiting forth the last concentrated venom of their anger and despair; and various articles appeared in the Confederate journals, bearing the initials of the parties now in Newgate, and surpassing in violence any thing which has hitherto appeared in either the Felon, Technic or Nation.

Tribune, or Nation.
"Now or never" is the watchword of the rebels, and little loubt can be entertained that the conflict will be what they have so long and so ardently wished, short and decisive. We think, however, that the 40,000 well-trained, brave fellows— the Queen's soldiers—who are to be captured and killed, will

After all, it is generally credited that warrants have been sued against Smith O'Brien, whose chance of becoming King of Munster is marvellously diminished. He has left Dublin, and was occupied, at the last accounts, in the town of Enniscorthy, on Saturday, in organizing the clab movement. It is said that Wexford is peaceably inclined, but the counties of Tipperary, Kilkenny, Cork, and Limerick are all ripe

passive disloyalty which exists in Ireland, the actual excite-ment of the more dangerous characters is very much less where so many Irish are located, who have not escaped the disaffection, has received a large accession of troops, ready to put down a spirit of rebellion, which was beginning to mani-fest itself. The ample civil and military measures adopted must, however, suppress any mad attempt to disturb the peace of our town. The Lord Lieutenant has issued a further proapparent absence of excitement among the people. In these counties the people are more primitive, more subject to the remaining portions of the counties of Cork and Waterford

under the provisions of the crime repression act. Large quantities of arms are said to have been removed from Dublin.

Hyland, the extensive pike-maker, has quenched his fires, and removed the scenes of his labors elsewhere.

It now remains to be seen whether the provisions of the arms act will be complied with. Parties not licensed must, under the severe penalty of two years' imprisonment, yield up their arms at the dates fixed by the respective proclamations. And it is most probable that the first struggle may arise in the compulsory enforcement of this law. At the moment we are writing no additional news has reached us from Dublin.

Mr. Smith O'Brien and Mr. Meagher were expected to be at Kilkenny on Wednesday. Of course, every hour might

at Kilkenny on Wednesday. Of course, every hour might bring forth some new incident which would alter the whole present appearance of affairs. At Waterford the arrival of th troops had given confidence, and the opportune return from abroad of considerable detachments has enabled the Govern-ment to increase the army in Ireland without unduly weakening the strength of the forces distributed throughout England. The 90th regiment left London at noon on Wednesday, destined also for Ireland, and one or two battalions of the guards

will follow if required.
Sir Charles Napier, with the ficet under his command, consisting of five large ships of-war and many smaller vessels, had

The latest accounts from Ireland are of a meager character It cannot, however, be doubted that the news of the suspension of the habeas corpus act has struck a complete panic among the insurgent leaders and the officers of the clubs. They are represented as flying in all directions. Some have decamped by the railway to the south, and many have come to Liverpool by the steamer.

The Government has put a stop to the abuse of the prison regulations by which Later and Brancan under restance of

regulations, by which Lalor and Brennan, under pretence of communicating with their legal advisers, contrived to send forth to the world their seditious compositions. All communication with the prisoners is now strictly prohibited. At one of the largest clubs in Dublin, the Mercantile Assistants, only two members ventured to make their appearance on Tuesday night; and the owner of the house has wisely forbidden any

future assemblies on his premises.

Vast military preparations are being made in Dublin, Waterford, Cork, Clonmel, Tipperary, and the most dangerous parts of the country, in order to suppress any attempt at an outbreak; but, from the tone of our latest intelligence, we are not altogether without hopes that, the leaders being silenced, the whole scheme of an insurrectionary movement will be

JOHN O'CONNELL'S POSITION. Mr. John O'Connell, instead of appearing in his place in the House of Commons and adducing moral force arguments against his political antagonists, is now at Cork. He has issued a letter thence, addressed to the people of Ireland, in which he describes the ruin and total overthrow of the cause which he describes the ruin and total overthrow of the cause to the Government and the Young Irelanders. He says the association Daniel O'Connell founded is not dead; and he association Daniel O'Connell founded is not dead; and he association Daniel O'Connell founded is not dead; and he association Daniel O'Connell founded is not dead; and he association Daniel O'Connell founded is not dead; and he association Daniel O'Connell founded is not dead; and he association Daniel O'Connell founded is not dead; and he association Daniel O'Connell founded is not dead; and he association Daniel O'Connell founded is not dead; and he association Daniel O'Connell founded is not dead; and he association Daniel O'Connell founded is not dead; and he association Daniel O'Connell founded is not dead; and he association Daniel O'Connell founded is not dead; and he association Daniel O'Connell founded is not dead; and he association Daniel O'Connell founded is not dead; and he association Daniel O'Connell founded is not dead; and he association Daniel O'Connell founded is not dead; and he association Daniel O'Connell founded is not dead; and he inquiry which passed this House some days ago, calling for inquiry which passed this House some days ago, calling for inquiry which passed this House some days ago, calling for inquiry which passed this House some days ago, calling for inquiry which passed this House some days ago, calling for inquiry which passed this House some days ago, calling for inquiry which passed this House some days ago, calling for inquiry which passed this House some days ago, calling for inquiry which passed this House some days ago, calling for inquiry which passed this House some days ago, calling for inquiry which passed this House some days ago, calling for inquiry which passed this House some days ago, calling for inquiry which passed this House some days ago, calling for inquiry which passed this House some days ago, calling for inquiry which passed this House some days ago, alling for inquiry which passe

INTENDED ARRESTS.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE LONDON CHRONICLE. DUBLIN, JULY 26.
The Admiralty steamer Banshes entered Kingston harb this morning with a Queen's messenger, who came express from London with a copy of the act for suspending the habeas corpus. A special train was at once provided, and a messen-ger proceeded by railroad to deliver the act to the Lord Lieutenant. The Government have determined on a considerable number of arrests, and it is stated that some persons not here ofore openly connected with the revolutionary movements are

to be taken up.

At this hour (half past 4 o'clock) the Attorney General and Solicitor General are at the castle, and it has been arranged that the warrants are to be issued this afternoon. Mr. Smith O'Brien and several other leaders now organizing the clubs throughout the country are to be taken into custody to-night; and, if the attempts to arrest them should not lead to an outbreak, they will be brought up to Dublin to-morrow.

TROUBLE IN THE SOUTH .- The accounts from the South this morning are really most alarming. The confederate leaders appear to contemplate an insurrection, and indeed already they have gone little short of an actual outbreak. The deepest anxiety and apprehension prevails.

Among the gentry and the well-disposed of all classes, gentle-

men have come up to make representations to the Government of the state of their districts, and requiring arms for their tenantry to defend their families and property against any insur-gent movements. Lord Farnham from Cavan, and magistrates from Wicklow, Meath, and other counties, have been in attendance at the castle to-day. The danger is imminent, but the Lord Lieutenant is well prepared, and determined promptly to crush, if he cannot prevent, any insurrection, forced on by the men who are now endeavoring to produce a

TROOPS GATRERING.—Troops are constantly arriving from England and departing for the South, where the danger is most pressing. At 1 o'clock to-day, a regiment of cavalry received a sudden order for Kilkenny. A troop of the 8th hussars, en route from Cork to Newbridge, has been ordered to halt at Kilkenny, where it is to be stationed for the present. Four companies of the 89th, which landed this morning from England, marched direct for Kilkenny. The remainder of England, marched direct for Kilkenny. The remainder of the regiment on its arrival here will proceed to the same destination. At an early hour this morning the troops of the 17th lancers, with two pieces of ordnance, left town for Dunshaughlin, county of Meath, where disturbances are apprehended. The police in the out stations in the disturbed counties, who would be comparatively feeble, in case of outbreak, have been ordered to concentrate at the chief stations.

The Government securities have declined fully 1½ per cent. at our stock exchange: to day consols tell from 85 to 832

at our stock exchange; to-day consols tell from 85 to 832. Notwithstanding all this alarm, for which unfortunately there were ample grounds, I shall cling to the hope that there will be no insurrection. Indeed, my belief is as strong as before, that there will be no serious outbreak, and that the Government will be able to crush at once any insurre

squadron of Sir Charles Napier has arrived at Cove. Her Excellency, the Countess of Clarendon, with some of the children of the Lord Lieutenant, left Kingston this morn-

have seen letters from Galway, Roscommon, and even from Tipperary, which state the conviction of the writers that there will be no outbreak.

Musery Awares Investigance -From all the information on which has reached us up to the moment we are writing. t is plain that Ireland is on the brink of a great convulsion In Dublin it is true that the Clubs have dissolved. Th egistries have been confided to the most trustworthy, to be placed beyond the reach of discovery. The arms which some have determined not to surrender, are to be destroyed or concealed until more promising days, but it is in the south the struggle will From Clonmel, Waterford, and Tipperary, there appears to

exist a spirit of resistance to the Government, which quelled unless by a frightful effusion of blood. In London, Manchester, Liverpool, and Edinburgh, meet-ings have been held with a view to excite the people to acts of

In Liverpool several arrests have taken place of parties en raged in a clandestine manufacture and sale of pikes. In Edinburgh, Mr. Henry Rankine, Mr. Archibald Walk

er, and J. Cumming, have been arrested on a charge of sedi-tion and committed to jail. The precautions taken both in Liverpool, where a camp forming, and at Manchester, will, we trust, keep in check th

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BELMONT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. THIS institution will open again on the 1st of September, under the direction of Mrs. MERCER, who will continue under the direction of Mrs. Mencen, who will continue to give her unremitted attention to the morals and education of her pupils. The School is provided with Teachers of distinguished capacity in all the departments embraced in her system of instruction, and affords every facility for the most substantial and liberal education. Arrangements have been made with a competent Professor to provide during the session a course of practical lectures on Chemistry and Mental Philosophy.

sophy.

It is requested that the Pupils will be punctual in their attendance, and that those who desire to engage places should make early application.

Communications addressed to Mrs. MERCER, Belmont Post.

SPEECH OF MR. STEPHENS,

OF GEORGIA, On the Proposed Compromise Bill, &c.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, AUGUST 7, 1848. The House having under consideration the two Messages

Mr. STEPHENS obtained the floor, and said:

Slaves, to contest his rights to the best of his abilities with the courts of the Territory in the first instance, and then, if he chooses, with the Supreme Court of the Union.

All that the bill does is to guard against the passage of any law for the protection of the master; but opens wide the door of expensive and almost endless litigation between him and has been almost endless litigation between him and salso the mature and deliberate consideration of the people of this country. So far as this House is concerned, I do not believe that the proper consideration can be given to them at this session. The time is too short, even if the prevailing temper here was not unsuited, as it is, from the excitement of a Presidential canvass, to enter upon the investigation with that freedom from passion and coolness of judgment so essential for wise and prudent action. I intend, therefore, before taking my seat, to move that the further consideration of the people of this point, is, by what law will the Territorial courts, in the first instance, and then, if he chooses, with the Supreme Court of the Union.

All that the bill does is to guard against the passage of any law for the protection of the people of expensive and almost endless litigation between him and hope that his rights, at the end of the law, will ever be recognised or enforced.

The most interesting of all questions, Mr. Speaker, to the South, upon this point, is, by what law will the Territorial courts, in the first instance, and then, i taking my seat, to move that the further consideration of these messages be postponed for the present, and that they be laid on the table, to come up at the next session of Congress. Before making that motion, however, I wish to submit some views upon one of the subjects embraced in them. I wish I had time to speak of all of them, particularly the President's temperal instification for the average of those extraordinary. attempted justification for the exercise of those extraordinary powers which he claims as his legitimate right, as a conqueror under the laws of nations, but one hour will not allow this. And I intend, at this time, to confine myself to one

topic only, which is the organization of territorial governments in New Mexico and California.

[Here Mr. INGE, of Alabama, interrupted, and said that, from the intimation of the gentleman, he supposed he was going to discuss the slave question; and if so, he hoped he going to discuss the slave question; and if so, he hoped he would not close his speech by moving to lay the subject on the table, but would allow the opportunity for a reply.]

Mr. Sprekes continued by saying, it is not my object, Mr. Speaker, to prevent a reply. My intention was only to save time. If the geptleman from Alabama, or any other gentleman, wishes to continue this discussion, I, individually, have no objection, and, so far as the argument I shall submit is concerned, I shall certainly interpose no obstacle to any reply that any gentleman may desire to make. I therefore now notify the gentleman that I shall not make the motion just intimated.

The President, Mr. Speaker, in his reply to the resolutions

the country at the time of the conquest.

The object and intention of my resolutions was to get some information upon this point, as well as others. But upon this the answer to the call of the House is silent, and the absence of this information constitutes of itself a very good reason for opposition to any legislation by Congress over these Territories until it can be obtained. But, sir, I have much graver reasons than this for myopposition to the Territorial bill which was rejected the other day in this House, on my motion. It is my object at this time to speak upon that measure, which some gentlemen are pleased to call the "compromise bill,"
but which might be more properly entitled Articles of Capitulation on the part of the South. So far from being a compromise, the bill proposed nothing short of an abandonment of
the position of the South, and a surrender of the just rights of her people to an equal participation in the new acquisitions of territory. The surrender was covert, but it was no less

complete and absolute.

This I intend to show. Never was any measure grossly misnamed or miscalled. It was no compromise in any sense of the word. A compromise is a mutual yielding of rights, for the purpose of adjusting and settling differences and difficulties. But, in this case, there was no such mutual concession. The whole question was to be left, in the last resort, to the Supreme Court of the United States, upon whose decision one party was either to get all or lose all. And, entertaining not the slightest doubt that under it the South was to lose all, I adopted the speediest and most effectual means of

A gentleman from Virginia, the other day, (Mr. BAYLY.) ated that the bill was laid upon the table for party effect and for party purposes; and he seemed to express great regret at the defeat of the measure. Sir, so far as the action of this House was concerned, I can answer for nobody but myself. I undertake to answer for no party, no partisan, and no other man. I know not by what motives others were ac tuated; perhaps the motives were as different and as numer ing when I met that bill with firm resistance at the very threshold of your action. It was in my opinion just such a measure as no man in this House from any quarter ought to

have voted for, and particularly no man from the South.

And this, sir, I affirm, in the first place, because, while it was urged as a compromise and a settlement of the agitating was urged as a compromee and question which now so greatly distracts the public mind, it really settled nothing, but opened wide the door for greater and more alarming excitement. Those gentlemen of the North who advocated it, claimed it as a complete triumph of their principles; while those of the South, I suppose, were prepared to go to their constituents and tell them that it fully secured all their rights. Now, sir, I do not believe in compromises or settlements that are not fully and clearly and distinctly understood on both sides at the time.

These authorities sustain the position I assumed. They could be multiplied to a much greater extent. But I said the same principles had been settled by solemn adjudication in the English courts, and I now ask the attention of the House to one case decided by Lord Manefield in 1774. It is the case of Campbell vs. Hall, reported in 1st Cowper, 205.

new Territories, while the South contends that she is, in jus-tice, entitled to an equal share of whatever country may be acquired by the common blood and treasure of all. And how acquired by the common blood and treasure of all. And how Campbell, the plaintiff, was a natural born subject of the Campbell, the Pointing, and on the 3d of March, 1763, was this difference proposed to be compromised and settled? Simply by the adoption of a measure, upon the meaning and import of which leading men on both sides, at the time, differed as widely as they did upon the main question itself. So far from settling the question, or "pouring oil upon the trou-bled waters," such a measure could but have multiplied diffi-culties, increased excitement, and "added fuel to the flame." For this reason, in my judgment, the bill should have met fa-vor from no quarter. The real question, the great issue between the two sections of the country, has to be met sooner or later, and no shifting of responsibility, in order to get a post-ponement for the purpose of carrying a Presidential election, or relieving a candidate from an almost universally condemn-

ed position, will successfully evade it. And when it is met, want it met fairly and squarely.

But, in the second place, Mr. Speaker, it is my object to show that, for far greater and more controlling reasons, no Southern man should have voted for that measure. I do not often make sectional appeals upon this floor-never, unless to repel attacks, or to maintain what I believe to be right and just. In this instance I feel bound to do so, no less in obedience to my own inclination than from a sense of duty to those whose honor and interests have been confided to my charge. And that duty I shall this day discharge, faithfully and fearlessly, let the consequences be what they may. That bill, I repeat, proposed a total abandonment and surrender of the rights of the South. Not an open abandonment, but a covert one. I do not mean to say that those gentlemen who favored it, and who regert that it do not mean to say that those gentlemen who favored it. it, and who regret that it did not pass, so considered it. But such would have been, nevertheless, its effect. And I will invite the close attention of those gentlemen who differ from me upon this subject to the views I shall present and the positional shall assume; for I not only challenge, but I defy a refutation of them.

country is surrendered, and the articles of peace by which it is tona I shall assume; for I not only challenge, but I defy a refutation of them.

To be understood more clearly, I will read the terms of the bill itself, so far as it relates to slavery in New Mexico and California. It will be seen that all legislation by the Territorial Governments "respecting the prohibition or establishment of African slavery" was to be prohibited; and all questions relating to titles to slaves there, or their right to freedom, was to be left ultimately to the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States. Here are the words of the bill "See. 26. And be it further enacted, That the legislative power of anid Territory shall, until Congress shall otherwise provide, be vested in the governor, secretary, and judges of the supreme court, who, or a majority of them, shall have power to pass any law for the administration of justice in said Territory which shall not be repugnant to this set, or inconsistent with the laws and constitution of the United States. But no law shall be passed interfering with the primary disposal of the soil, respecting an establishment of religion, or respecting the prohibition or establishment of religion, or respecting the prohibition or other property of the United States; nor shall the lands or other property of residents. All the laws shall be submitted to the Congress of the United States, and, if disapproved, shall be null and void."

And in the 31st section, after providing for the organization of Territornel court the time of the conditions of the subjects; and so in many other instances which might be put."

And in the 31st section, after providing for the organic Territorial courts, the following provision is found "Writs of error and appeals from the final decisions of said supreme Court shall be allowed, and may be taken to the Sureme Court of the United States, in the same manner and inder the same regulations as from the Circuit Courts of the Juited States; except only that in all cases involving title to

slaves the said writs of error or appeals shall be allowed and decided by the said Supreme Court, without regard to the value of the matter, property, or title in controverby; and except also that a writ of error or appeal shall be allowed to the Supreme Court of the United States from the decision of the supreme court created by this act, or any judges thereof, or of the district courts created by this act, or of any judges thereof, upon any writ of habeas corpus, involving the question of personal freedom."

The bill contains nothing else which bears materially upon the subject of slavery. It metely prohibits the Territorial Government.

of the President in relation to peace with Mexico and the organization of Territorial Governments for New Mexico and California—

Mr. STEPHENS obtained the floor, and said:

courts, in their judicial character, to make laws; they can only decide upon laws after they are made. And, in the absence of legislation by Congress, and the Territorial Governments, upon this subject, by what law, I ask, will the courts decide questions between the master and his slave in these Territoies? This, sir, is a great and vital question for us to consider—not as partisans, but as statesmen and as legislators— before we refer a subject of so much interest to their decision. It is certainly a matter of the utmost importance to the people of the South that they should not be left in ignorance upon it And, so far as my ability goes, they shall not be.

I set out, then, by stating that, according to the best, ablest, and most approved writers on public law, and according to the decisions of the courts in England in analogous cases, and decisions of the courts in England in analogous cases, and according to the repeated decisions of our own Supreme Court, to which this bill proposed to refer this matter, (in the absence of such legislation as I have alluded to,) the law by which the courts would decide questions of slavery there, is the law which was in force in New Mexico and California upon that subject at the time of the conquest. The general principles, which I understand to be recognised and well settled among civilized nations in modern times, in relation to conquest, are, that all the laws which were in force in the conquered country at the time of the conquest, are held to continue in force until altered or modified by the conquering power, except such as may be inconsistent with the fundamental law of the conquering power, or inconsistent with some stipulation in the final treaty, or such as were purely political in their character, and concerned only the relations between the people and their former soversuch as were purely political in their character, and only the relations between the people and their former sovereign or ruling power. This I state as a proposition which no In barbarous times, when a people were eign or ruling power. This I state as a proposition which no man can controvert. In barbarous times, when a people were conquered, they might, by the laws of war, be put to the sword, or be reduced to the condition of slaves. With the progress of civilization, however, this principle has been modified. According to the modern doctrine, the relations of the people towards their sovereign or ruling power, in whatever form of government, are changed; but their relations towards each other and their laws, as before stated, temain until modified or altered by the new governing power.

fied or altered by the new governing power.

Upon this subject Grotius, in his work, (book 3, chapter 15, section 9,) citing the case of the Jews, which might perhaps be referred to from much higher authority, says :

"Thus the government continued among the Jews in the Sanhedrim, even after Archelaus had been stript of his kingdom. And Evagoras, King of Cyprus, (as Diodorus relates,) said he would obey the King of Persia, but that as one king did Upon the text above, so far as it relates to the Jews, the

author has a note in the following words: "That is to say, they judged according to their own laws, is did most of the people dependant upon the Roman empire. For the rest, before Archelaus was banished to Vienna, the

In another place (book 1, chap. 3, sec. 22, note 3) the ame author says:
"They (the Jews) likewise followed their own laws, and
punished their own delinquents, according to the customs of

complete sovereignty was no longer in the Jewish nation

This, however, was the case only so long as the Romans permitted it: for Josephus expressly observes that, "after Jerdsalem was taken by Romulus, the Jews lost their liberty, and became subjects." From this it will be seen that, even in that early day, after the conquest of their country, the laws and customs of the Jews were continued until changed and abrogated by the conquerors, the Romans. Upon the same point Vattel says, in his work upon the law of nations, page 451 :

"A prince, taking a town or a province from his enemy, can justly acquire over it the same rights only as belonged to the sovereign against whom he had taken arms. War author-izes him to possess himself of what belonged to his enemy; if he deprives him of the sovereignty of a town or province, he acquires it as it is, with all its limitations and modifications."

Again he says, on page 452:

"But at present war is less terrible to the subject; things are transacted with more humanity; it is against one sovercign that another makes war, and not against the quiet subjects. The conqueror lays his hands on the possessions of the State, on what belongs to the public, while private persons are permitted to retain theirs. They suffer but indirectly by war; and to them the result is, that they only change masters."

And, again, the same author says, on page 453:
"We are always to remember that the law of Nature pering a province, or keeping it in awe by fortresses; others, as their quarrel was only with the sovereign in person, have left a nation in the full enjoyment of all its rights, only setting a sovereign over it. But if the conqueror thinks proper to retain the sovereignty of the vanquished State, and has such a right, the manner in which he is to treat the State still flows. right, the manner in which he is to treat the State still flows from the same principles. If the sovereign be only the just object of his complaint, reason declares that by his conquests he acquires only such rights as actually belonged to the dethroned sovereign; and, on the submission of his people, he is to govern it according to the laws of the State."

derstood on both sides at the time.

What is the point of difference now between the two great sections of the Union? The North insists upon the policy of excluding the institutions of the South from the whole of the new Territories, while the South contends that she is, in justice and the contends that she is an inclusion of the case of Campbell vs. Hall, reported in 1st Cowper, 205.

The principles involved in it are very analogous, indeed, to many that may arise out of our late war, and the conduct of the case of Campbell vs. Hall, reported in 1st Cowper, 205.

kingdom of Great Britain, and on the 3d of March, 1763, purchased a plantation in the Island of Grenada, which had been taken from the French by the British arms in open war some time before. The King, by virtue of his royal prerogative, imposed a duty of four and a half per cent. upon all sugars exported from the Island of Grenada. Campbell paid
the duty, and then brought an action against the collector for
the money. The whole doctrine and principle of conquest as
recognised by the courts of Great Britain seem to have been recognised by the courts of Great Britain seem to have been discussed. The reporter says the case was very elaborately argued four several times, and Lord Mansfield finally deliver-

d the unanimous opinion of the court.

And in that opinion I call the attention of the House to the following principles, stated on the 208th and 209th pages of the 1st volume of Cowper's Reports:

"A great deal has been said, and many authorities cited, relative to propositions in which both sides seem to be perfectly agreed; and which, indeed, are too clear to be controverted. The stating some of those propositions which we think quite clear, will lead us to see with greater perspicuity what is the question upon the first point, and upon what hinge it turns. I will state the propositions at large, and the first is this:

this:

"A country conquered by the British arms becomes a dominion of the King in the right of his crown; and, therefore, necessarily subject to the Legislature, the Parliament of Great Britain.

"The 2d is, That the conquered inhabitants, once received

under the King's protection, become subjects, and are to be universally considered in that light, not as enemies or aliens.

"The 3d, That the articles of capitulation upon which the country is surrendered, and the articles of peace by which it is ceded, are sacred and inviolable according to their true intent

liament, he cannot make any new change contrary to funda-mental principles: he cannot exempt an inhabitant from that particular dominion; as, for instance, from the laws of trade or from the power of Parliament, or give him privileges ex-clusive of his other subjects; and so in many other instances which might be put."

The fourth and fifth of these propositions contain the principles upon which I rely. The fifth contains in express terms what I have stated, that "the laws of a conquered country continue in force until they are altered by the conquerer."